DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 155 350 CE 016 489

AUTHOR	Johnson, Carolyn, Comp.; Kravitz, Marjorie, Comp.
TITLE	Halfway Houses. A Selected Bibliography.
INSTITUTION	Aspen Systems Corp., Germantown, Md.
SPONS AGENCY	National Inst. of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Dept. of Justice/LEAA), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Mar 78
CONTRACT	J-LEAA-023-77
NOTE	46p.; Material used in this bibliography was gathered from the National Criminal Justice Service
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; Community Programs; *Correctional Rehabilitation; Cost Effectiveness; Directories; *Program Descriptions; Program Development; *Program Effectiveness; Program Guides; Recidivism; *Rehabilitation Centers; Rehabilitation Programs; Resource Guides; Social Adjustment; Standards; State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	United States

ABSTRACT

This bibliography on halfway houses contains seventy-two entries (includes books, journals, films, technical reports, and government publications) which address the critical issues in halfway house operations, evaluations, and innovations. Each entry includes an annotation preceded by the appropriate bibliographic information, such as author, title, journal, publisher, publication date, pages (or length), color, and source. Listed alphabetically by author or title, the entries are grouped into three sections as follows: (1) "Development, Standards, and Program Descriptions," which contains thirty-five entries covering the concept underlying halfway houses and their development in specific communities, and includes guidelines and standards for halfway houses and descriptions of specific programs; (2) "Evaluation," comprised of thirty-four entries, focuses on halfway house evaluations (both fiscal and program) utilizing varied measures of evaluation, including cost-benefit analyses, recidivism rates, and the effect of halfway houses on crime; and (3) "Directories," which furnishes information on three published listings of halfway facilities. Information on ways to obtain listed documents precedes the bibliography, and sources and resource agencies are listed in the appendix. (EM)

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HALFWAY HOUSES

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by
Carolyn Johnson
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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

March 1978

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

CE 016 489

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Prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice by Aspen Systems Corp., under contract number J-LEAA-023-77. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

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INTRODUCTION

Halfway houses emerged during the 1920's as a helpful transition program for resocializing prison inmates prior to their return to the community. The use of both the term and the concept has grown as rapidly as the number of facilities--now approximately 400, housing 10,000 residents. Halfway houses are used to alleviate overcrowding in correctional institutions, to serve as direct sentencing alternatives, and to provide therapeutic services for those afflicted with addiction or mental disability.

Halfway houses are now a widely accepted phenomenon whose value is measured in terms of reduced cost per inmate as well as lowered recidivism rates. Halfway houses have demonstrated that environment, counseling, and educational services play an important role in returning a prison inmate to the community. Some halfway houses provide vocational training and assist in arranging for employment in the months prior to the end of a sentence. Other halfway houses cater to special high-risk groups, such as alcoholics and drug addicts. Most cite recidivism rates far below comparable newly released offenders.

Concurrent with the publication of this bibliography, the National Institute is publishing a Prescriptive Package on halfway houses that presents guidelines and prescriptive statements for adult residential facilities that provide a transitional step between release from an institution and return to independent living. This document, entry number 33, addresses the critical issues in halfway house operations, evaluations, and innovations. Most of the citations in this compilation contain descriptions and evaluations of specific facilities, providing a picture of the situation as it exists and enabling the researcher to compare facilities with each other and with nationally recognized standards.

The documents in this bibliography were selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service to highlight the literature available on halfway houses. The citations are presented in three parts:

- Development, Standards, and Program Descriptions

  The documents in this section discuss the concept underlying halfway houses and describe the development of halfway houses in specific communities. Guidelines and standards for halfway houses and descriptions of specific programs are also included.

- Evaluation

  Halfway house evaluations, both fiscal and program, are included in this section. The measures of evaluation are varied and include cost-benefit analyses, recidivism rates, and the effect of halfway houses on crime. Summary reports of the National Institute's National Evaluation Program are also included.

- Directories

  Published listings of facilities are furnished.

Information about how to obtain these documents may be found on the following page.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All of the documents in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 400, 1015 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. All of the documents cited are also available in at least one of the following three ways:

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The publisher or availability source of each document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the sources are listed by entry number in the appendix. NCJRS cannot guarantee that all documents will remain available, but researchers preferring to acquire their own personal copies of the cited documents should contact the source indicated.

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DEVELOPMENT, STANDARDS, AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

1. ALEDORT, S. L. and M. JONES. Euclid House--A Therapeutic Community Halfway House for Prisoners. American Journal of Psychiatry, v. 130, n. 3:286-289. March 1973. (NCJ 09428)

This experiment attempts to create an effective psychiatric community for prisoners in a facility staffed almost totally by black mental health personnel, four of whom were ex-offenders. Euclid House Community Correctional Treatment Center in Washington, D.C., hopes to serve as a model alternative to incarceration for prisoners. The setting of the facility, its staff and residents, the style of operation, the problems encountered, and statistics compiled after 1 year are discussed. Early statistics show a marked decrease in the number of escapes and amount of recidivistic activity.

2. BEHA, J. A. Halfway Houses in Adult Corrections--The Law, Practice, and Results. Criminal Law Bulletin, v. 11, n. 4:434-477. July-August 1975. (NCJ 31066)

An evaluation of the overall effectiveness and value of halfway houses is presented, using a broad selection of literature and data. This article begins by placing the halfway house for adult offenders in the context of the larger halfway and community corrections movements. It then traces the history of the adult house through a series of overlapping phases that have culminated in its integration into the correctional process. Next, the article reports on the present and potential applications of the halfway house model at stages other than postincarceration. Three separate rationales for the halfway house--humanitarian motives, cost-effectiveness, and reduction of recidivism--are then explored. The last section focuses on the available evaluation research measuring the ability of halfway house programs to reduce recidivism.

3. CRISIS HOUSE. Los Angeles, California, Churchill Films, 1970. 22 min., color, 16mm. (NCJ 33055)

This describes a halfway house for young people caught up in drugs. Discussions range beyond drugs to concerns about personal identity, parents, peer pressures, and other matters troubling youth.

4. DEEHY, P. T. Halfway House in the Correctional Sequence--A Case Study of a Transitional Residence for Inmates of a State Reformatory. Doctoral Dissertation, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, 1969. 275 p. (NCJ 07306)

This dissertation describes a program aimed at eventual independent community living, continuation of treatment programs, and development of attitudes conducive to full-time work. The goals and organization of a halfway house in Newark are examined and evaluated, from the standpoint of its members, as one step in a transition between stages, and also as one of several organizations that process the same individuals in turn. Information was obtained on three stages of the sequence--the institutional stage, the halfway house stage, and the posthouse period in the community. The hypothesis that inmate norms and patterns of behavior would carry over to the house was not established. One conclusion the author draws from the study is that the organizational structure of the house was inappropriate for the program which it attempted to operate, particularly the group therapy program. The shortage of recruits and a low level of interaction among members are discussed. The author develops a schema in which four kinds of ideal programs are suggested for the offender at the point of release. The conditions necessary for the operation of each are explored and structures best suited to their implementation are suggested.

5. DONAHUE, J. Halfway-House Program for Alcoholics. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University, 1971. 3 p. (NCJ 02722)

This presents the program and services of a halfway house for alcoholics. Hope House in Boston provides occupancy for about 45 male alcoholics who have been detoxified in a hospital and for each man attendance at A.A. meetings is compulsory. This program is supported by contributions from the residents and with funds from Federal, State, and city agencies. The article is a reprint from the June 1971 quarterly issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol.

6. DUNCAN, D. F. Halfway Houses for Drug Abusers--An Annotated Bibliography. Washington. American Psychological Association, 1976. 12 p. (NCJ 34404)

The available literature on the use of halfway houses for drug abusers is surveyed in this 35-item annotated bibliography. A brief topical index to the abstracts is included. The oldest citation is from 1963; the newest is from 1975. Most of the citations were published in the 1960's. The annotations are approximately 100-200 words each.

7. ELDER, P. D. House for Ex-Borstal Girls--An Exploratory Project. British Journal of Criminology, v. 12, n. 4:357-374. October 1972.
(NCJ 07426)

This is a narrative report on a Canadian halfway house designed for girls released from correctional institutions without intact homes. The author calls this project a failure and notes that it closed after 3.5 years. He lists several factors for the failure including the tendency of girls to be loners rather than relying on groups for support. Several case histories illustrate some of the other factors involved, such as pregnancy and developing too much dependence on the security offered by the home.

8. FISHER, S. State Agents as Therapists--An Experiment in Residential Treatment of Addicts, Part 1. International Journal of Criminology and Penology, v. 5, n. 2:179-195. May 1977.
(NCJ 42287)

The paper describes an experimental study that was carried out by parole officers in a community correctional residence (halfway house) in an attempt to rehabilitate drug offenders. The rationale underlying this effort was that temporary residence in a treatment-oriented community setting for felon parolees with a history of narcotic drug use would be instrumental in reducing their rate-of-return to drugs. Tables are included in the narrative report of the outcome of the study.

9. FUTURE OF AFTER-CARE ACCOMMODATION. London, England, National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 1975. 27 p.
(NCJ 40065)

Two proposals are suggested to help ensure the future of after-care hostels (halfway houses for paroled offenders) in the United Kingdom in view of the inflationary trend and inadequate funding support. The first proposal involves social support units of funding. By this it is meant that each project would receive units of funding that would constantly be adjusted to keep up with inflation. The second proposal concerns the establishment of consultative groups that would provide planning services for new facilities, support for existing projects, and maintain interface between voluntary projects and probation and aftercare services. The current situation of the hostels is described to demonstrate the need for implementation of the proposals.

10. GOETTING, V. L. Some Pragmatic Aspects of Opening a Halfway House. Federal Probation, v. 38, n. 4:27-29. December 1974. (NCJ 19235)

This is a discussion of some of the variables which determine the success or failure of a halfway house, together with suggestions as to how they might be best approached. Considered are the need for community support and involvement, community acceptance, funding, the physical facilities, and relationships with referral and other social service agencies.

11. GOLDMEIER, J., R. H. SAUER, and E. V. WHITE. Halfway House for Mentally Ill Offenders. American Journal of Psychiatry, v. 134, n. 1:45-49. January 1977. (NCJ 38475)

This paper describes a program of community intervention for recovering mentally ill male offenders through Hamilton House, a halfway house in Baltimore, Maryland, to which they were released. It focuses on how this halfway house began and on aspects of its program, and also evaluates the outcome after 3 years. Hamilton House is affiliated with Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center, a maximum security state hospital serving male mentally ill offenders in Maryland. A number of guiding principles are discussed in connection with the care of this high-risk population. Partial residence for those about to be discharged from the hospital was one feature of the program. Evaluation of the program after 3 years showed a lower than average rate of recidivism and relatively low operating costs. In addition, it appeared that predictions regarding possible dangerousness can be made with greater confidence when halfway house residence is part of the treatment plan for this type of population. References are included.

12. HALFWAY HOUSE SPECIFICATIONS. Columbus, Ohio Adult Parole Authority, 1970. 22 p. (NCJ 02326)

Objectives and attributes of an ideal halfway house as seen by the Ohio Adult Parole Authority are presented. Guidelines deal with admissions, staff, rules, structural requirements and legal restrictions under the Adult Parole Authority.

13. HALFWAY HOUSE TIPS. Honolulu, Hawaii, Halfway House, 1960. 5 p. (NCJ 02728)

Suggestions for operating a halfway house, what types of equipment are needed for the house, and the services that should be provided for its residents are presented.

14. HANDLER, E. Family Surrogates as Correctional Strategy. Social Service Review, v. 48, n. 4:539-549. December 1974.
(NCJ 36411)

This reprint presents evidence to support the development of long-term halfway house programs to function as extensions of or substitutes for deficient nuclear families of ex-offenders. A comparison of the marital status of male federal prisoners and the general U.S. male population shows that prisoners are less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced. The degree of family problems faced by ex-offenders is evident from statistics revealing that over one-half of the juveniles committed to corrections in Illinois have no male parent living at home. It is suggested that traditional halfway house programs are inadequate because they are based on a medical model and expect to cure their clients and return them to the normal community in a brief time span. A formulation is suggested to expand and develop a variety of open, long-term, non-treatment-oriented arrangements to fulfill family functions for ex-offenders by providing normal care in lieu of treatment for an indefinite period of time, rather than for a strictly limited amount of time as is presently done.

15. KELLER, O. J. and B. S. ALPER. Halfway Houses--Community Centered Correction and Treatment. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1970. 203 p. (NCJ 01994)

The practice and theory on correctional halfway houses and community treatment centers for effective community protection are described. Offenders who had difficulties in adjusting to society before commitment cannot be expected to resolve them by being isolated from society. Unless somewhere within the training-treatment experience the offender is helped to develop a positive social experience and to identify with the aims of his society, the custodial experience has failed. The residential center attempts to rehabilitate the offender at the time when the offender's desire and resolution never to return is greatest--at release. The work deals specifically with the individual and the group process. Varieties of treatment in the community; specifics of staff, rules, and costs; and an evaluation are presented.

16. KERLE, K. About Crime, Prisons, and Halfway Houses. American Journal of Correction, v. 39, n. 2:30-32, 34. March-April 1977.
(NCJ 41561)

The author gives a broad overview of what he saw, experienced, and learned in visits to more than 40 prisons, halfway houses, and

and probation offices in 6 countries and British Hong Kong. Brief insights are given into the correctional systems in Tokyo, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand. He points out that cultural and historical developments play a monumental role in determining how a country confronts its crime problem and what punishments are meted out to transgressors.

17. KIRBY, B. C. Crofton House--An Experiment With a County Halfway House. Federal Probation, v. 33, n. 1:53-58. March 1969. (NCJ 05552)

The factors leading to the development of a community-based halfway house in San Diego for inmates with good conduct records are presented. The Crofton House differs from other halfway houses in that the residents spend a shorter period of incarceration and more time at the county-run house. The available data indicate no significant difference in postrelease behavior between Crofton House members and inmates of the county jail.

18. _____. Crofton House--Final Report. San Diego, California, San Diego State College, 1970. 217 p. (NCJ 02770)

This is an experimental project for conditional release of prisoners to work or to study in a halfway house in the San Diego community. The report describes inmate participants and their backgrounds, daily life at the center, and group counseling. The case of one inmate is followed in detail through tapes of group counseling sessions. The success-failure rates of men in the program are compared to control groups in work camps and jails. Results indicate little or no significant difference between the outcome of experimental groups and control groups.

19. LANDOLFI, J. Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc.--Client Profile, 1974. Boston, Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1975. 25 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42718)

Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc. (MHHI) is a private organization contracted in 1972 to provide community-based facilities to which some 120 offenders could be transferred prior to their release on parole. The 3 MHHI facilities were to provide 30 beds to serve approximately 120 men during a 12-month period. At its inception, MHHI accepted residents on a postrelease basis only, but in February 1974, it also began accepting residents on a prerelease basis. A total of 85 residents were admitted to MHHI on a prerelease basis during 1974. Included are statistical data regarding the

movement of population in and out of the prerelease programs, program termination data, and a statistical breakdown of background characteristics of program participants. The second stage of the evaluation will be a comparison of commitment, background, and criminal history variables between MHHI program completers and program noncompleters. The third and final portion of the evaluation will be a 1-year recidivism followup for the 1974 release sample.

20. MILLER, E. E. Halfway House--Correctional Decompression of the Offender. In Miller, E. Eugene and M. Robert Montilla, Corrections in the Community--Success Models in Correctional Reform. (NCJ 42175). Reston, Virginia, Reston Publishing Company, Inc., 1977. 19 p.
(NCJ 42187)

In this selection the author explores the rationale underlying the halfway house movement and describes the common program types, methods of program administration, staffing patterns, and operational problems. Halfway houses have been specifically designed to provide assistance to inmates making the transition from prison life to life in the community. However, these programs exist in a variety of forms, ranging from programs for probationers or parolees to a type of prerelease program. Staff for these programs most often consists of the administrative personnel, counseling personnel, and house staff charged with maintaining the facilities and living conditions. The basic programmatic element of a halfway house operation consists of interaction with the community in various forms. Among the major problems of halfway houses are obtaining authorization for operation, obtaining money to cover operating costs, and overcoming public hostility and overcrowding. The need for integration of halfway houses into the correctional system and the need for evaluation of these halfway house programs are discussed in the final sections.

21. NELSON, G. Female Offender--After Release Where. In American Correctional Association, Proceedings of the One-Hundredth Annual Congress of Correction. (NCJ 02840). College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1970. 8 p. (NCJ 10110)

The role of halfway houses in the reorientation of female releasees, in terms of financial and psychological support, is discussed in this paper presented at the American Correctional Association Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11-15, 1970. The author illustrates the need for a variety of halfway houses by relating case histories of a few female releasees whose reentry into society have been accomplished at halfway houses. It is argued that some women need and thrive under greater control, whereas others can cope with their new freedom in a less regimented environment. For success, the halfway house must build a multiracial, knowledgeable staff sensitive

to the female ex-offenders, and to needs and resources of the community in which the halfway house is located.

22. RACHIN, R. L. So You Want To Open a Halfway House. Federal Probation, v. 36, n. 1:30-37. March 1972. (NCJ 09754)

Guidelines for selecting youths as halfway house residents, formulating program policies, and realizing program expectations are the main issues dealt with in this article. Helpful instructions are given for size and site considerations and space requirements. Establishing sound community relations is emphasized as a primary goal. The article praises the halfway house as being a readily available correctional alternative.

23. ROSTOCK, S. S. Release. Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, Odeon Films, Inc., 1974. 30 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 34313)

This presents a true story of one woman's experiences after release from jail to Horizon House, a Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, halfway house for female drug offenders. This film covers the Horizon House program and the difficulties of reentry into the community, reestablishing relationships with children and other family members, and resisting the temptation to go back to using drugs.

24. SOLOMON, H. Criminal Rehabilitation in Canada. Judicature, v. 56, n. 1:14-16. June-July 1972. (NCJ 04828)

Halfway houses and theraputic communities within prisons are two of the programs described which reflect a nonpunitive approach to the offender.

25. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Institute of of Mental Health. Graduated Release. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00851)

A review is presented of programs designed to ease the transition from prison to the free community, including prerelease programs, work release programs, and halfway houses. The majority of agencies administering the programs report that graduated release is beneficial to the offender and to society, and should be expanded. The author warns, however, that it is essential that graduated

release not be unnecessarily used as a further restriction upon an individual who by reasonable standards can be deemed ready for greater freedom. An extensive bibliography is included.

26. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Bureau of Prisons, Residential Center--Corrections in the Community. By G. A. Collins and M. S. Richmond, Washington, 1971. 30 p. (NCJ 01719)

The principles and details of planning and operating halfway houses and community residential centers are described. This pamphlet focuses on the conceptual framework of the centers, on basic principles, and on policy questions. These policy questions, which must be resolved before program initiation, concern such issues as target population, location, sponsorship, and staffing. In order to illustrate the operating process, a sample policy statement and matching program outline are presented. Since the focus of residential centers is on self-sufficiency, the program elements--counseling, controls, employment placement--must be developed with this goal in mind. The author also stresses the need for long range, overall systems planning. This pamphlet should be of interest not only to program managers and planners, but to correctional workers and citizen groups as well.

27. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Residential Treatment Centers--Facilities. By P. Evatt and J. A. Brown. Cincinnati, Ohio, International Halfway House Association, Undated. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37052)

Focusing on halfway houses and prerelease centers, this document discusses several considerations which must be weighed when establishing community residential treatment centers (CRTC). The primary considerations examined include physical characteristics of the facilities, site of the facilities, acquisition costs, renovations and repairs, operating costs, and equipment costs. Other practical considerations such as utilities, inspections, zoning, and building codes are also discussed. For each of these considerations, halfway houses and prerelease centers are discussed separately. Floor plans, as well as sample budgets, are provided which discuss operating, equipment, construction, and renovation costs. The planning process is emphasized as being essential to the effective startup of a CRTC. The need for expert opinion in the form of consultants is recommended. The relationship of the community to the facility is discussed, with several examples given of how community organizations and indivividuals can help improve the facility.

28. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Guidelines and Standards for Halfway Houses and Community Treatment Centers. Cincinnati, International Halfway House Association. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 274 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09989)
Stock No. 2700-00187

The history of halfway houses in the United States is traced and their function in the criminal justice and correctional systems is outlined. A most significant development in corrections today is the movement toward community-based treatment centers, or halfway house programs. The International Halfway House Association prepared this report to aid interested agencies and groups in establishing such programs and in evaluating ongoing projects. Guidelines are offered for planning and implementing halfway houses and community treatment centers. The guidelines include suggestions for choosing the type and location of the physical facility, obtaining the support of key community leaders, and designing programs to fit the needs of specific classes of offenders. Recommendations are presented for the training of program personnel. The major sources of funding for community treatment programs are identified, and sample budgets for such programs are provided. Minimum standards, which were developed from a national survey of halfway house and community program directors, are offered for application in the areas of administration, program development, personnel, maintaining statistics on clients, and a variety of other useful program related data.

29. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Naussau County--Probation Department--Halfway House--Final Report. Garden City, New York, Nassau County Probation Department, 1973. 25 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37209)

This is a final report on the activities of the Nassau County, New York, Probation Department in its efforts to establish a halfway house. The Nassau County Probation Department received an LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) grant on August 1, 1970, to establish three juvenile halfway houses in the county. The report represents an in-house evaluation of project staff activities, describing the problems faced by the staff and the techniques used in handling those problems, with some limited evaluation as to their success or failure. Extensions increased the grant period to 2.5 years, during which time over 250 possible facilities were inspected. The failure to establish any facilities during the grant period was attributed to zoning regulations, lack of community support and acceptance, and government intervention. Operational aspects of the project were not evaluated.

30. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Ohio's Halfway House Program--Standards and Specifications. Columbus, Ohio Division of Parole and Community Services, undated. 27 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16310)

Information on how to establish and operate a residential treatment center is presented. A brief history of the halfway house movement is followed by the presentation of a resident profile. The standards which must be met by all halfway houses seeking formal certification by the division of Parole and Community Studies are listed. Recommended program standards, including staff qualifications and duties, program offerings, house rules, and admittance, are also outlined. A partial listing is provided of public and private resource agencies to which a halfway house can turn for support and assistance.

31. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Texas Ex-Offender Halfway Houses--Where Are They Now--Where Are They Going. Austin, Texas Comprehensive Offender Manpower Program, 1977. 120 p.
(NCJ 39015)

This book is a guide to avoiding many of the pitfalls and stereotypes connected with setting up and running a halfway house. A sober assessment of needs and resources is the key to success in the halfway house field, according to this step-by-step guide. Organizing a program that is realizable, given available funding, is uppermost. Site selection and community acceptance are factors that bear heavily on halfway house functioning. Newcomers in this field, the authors believe, should especially weigh staffing needs: Should ex-offenders be on the staff? What role will consultants and volunteers play? Helping ex-offenders find jobs gets considerable treatment in the book. The need for education and training of exoffenders is examined. Counseling services and in-house programs are covered. Appendixes give sample guidelines for funding applications and house rules for a number of the State's halfway houses.

32. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Women's Project Newgate. Minneapolis, Minnesota, Newgate Education and Research Center, 1976. 20 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36424)

This is a final quarterly progress report on a project to operate two halfway houses for female ex-offenders in Minneapolis, Minnesota, covering the period from April 1, 1976, to May 26, 1976. Brief descriptions of the four latest clients, one of whom was terminated, are provided. Rules, regulations, and expectations of residents enrolled in the program are presented. Residents are required to attend classes of some sort while in the program, which lasts for at least 6 months and for no more than 9 months. Day care is provided for

children of clients. Over the course of the 1 year project, 29 children and 25 adults have been enrolled.

33. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Halfway Houses. By Harry E. Allen, Eric W. Carlson, Evalyn C. Parks, and Richard P. Seiter, 1978. 227 p. (NCJ 45542)

This Prescriptive Package focuses on adult residential inmate aftercare programs; critical issues in halfway house operations, a model for evaluation, and innovative variations are discussed. The facilities discussed include public and private halfway houses which provide residential services to adult offenders as a transitional step between their release from an institution and their return to independent living within the community. The study defined halfway houses as facilities which accept ex-offenders released from prison, provide the basic necessities of room and board, attempt to determine each individual's reintegrative problems, plan a program to remedy these problems, and provide supportive staff to assist the resident in resolving problems and returning to society as a law-abiding citizen. This study encompassed a review of the literature dealing with adult residential inmate aftercare, a review of available evaluations of halfway house facilities, and a nationwide survey of halfway houses. For the purpose of the study, adult residential inmate aftercare facilities were included if: (1) at least 50 percent of their populations were felony offenders from State or Federal correctional facilities on work-study release, prerelease, or parole status; (2) the residents were allowed freedom of movement beyond their work or educational programs; and (3) clients were required to remain in residence less than 1 year. Questionnaires were completed for 153 facilities which met the survey definition of an adult residential inmate aftercare facility, and 30 of those houses were selected for site visits to provide more detailed data. The data obtained from both the survey instrument and site visit reports were compiled to describe the dimensions of halfway house operations in the United States. The study examines critical issues in halfway house establishment and operations including needs assessment, goal-setting, funding, location, programming, administration, evaluation, and accreditation. Critical issues as expressed by halfway house administrators are combined with the information available from the surveys and site visits to develop generalized prescriptive statements regarding each of these problem areas. The need for evaluative research is discussed, accepted evaluative techniques are examined, a model research design which can be implemented by a single halfway house in order to evaluate its operation is presented, and suggestions for utilizing evaluation results are offered. The study discusses innovative programs and planned variations which have been used successfully by experienced halfway house administrators and explores areas in which flexibility and imagination have enhanced the administrator's ability to provide

the type of treatment and services required by ex-offenders in returning to community living. A selected bibliography is appended.

34. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. Manpower Administration. Project First Chance--An Experimental and Demonstration Manpower Project--Final Report. By J. L. Gilliam. Columbia, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1969. 222 p.

(NCJ 03595)

A 3-year program of rehabilitation, using vocational training, basic adult education, and halfway house applications, is described. Organized and implemented by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the project is sequentially discussed, covering objectives, plans, administration, staff selection and training, and the vocational training courses employed. These include automotive, artisan construction and maintenance, and radio-TV courses. Project results, problems, and recommendations for those developing similar programs are presented textually and statistically. A report of the halfway house used in the project is included, and appendixes furnish samples and synopses of teaching materials, courses, and tests.

35. WIEDER, D. L. Language and Social Reality--The Case of Telling the Convict Code. The Hague, Netherlands, Mouton and Company, 1974. 236 p. (Approaches to Semiotics Paperback Series, Volume 10).

(NCJ 30581)

This presents a study maintaining that residents of a halfway house had a criminal code different from normative codes of society as a whole, which influenced and determined the behavior of these individuals in their group setting. The author observed the residents of the East Los Angeles Halfway House. He lists data which support the thesis that there was considerable influence on the behavior of residents by actions on the part of other residents, and not so much by verbally communicated ideas. Some of these actions were displays of disinterestedness, unreliability, or dislike for staff members. The author then applies this thesis to the general population, listing possible explanations for certain types of behavior, particularly criminal behavior.

EVALUATION

36. BERECOCHEA, J. E. and G. E. SING. Effectiveness of a Halfway House for Civilly Committed Narcotics Addicts. Sacramento, California Department of Corrections, 1971. 17 p. (NCJ 02455)

This presents an evaluation of a halfway house providing residence, supervision, and treatment to civilly committed narcotic addicts in Los Angeles. Goals of this halfway house include treatment of the addicts to discourage drug use, and control to prevent the addict from becoming physically addicted or committing crimes. Many addicts under study needed extra assistance in making the transition from the institution to outpatient status. Further study is suggested to decide whether placement in a halfway house has a measurable effect on the subjects' performance on outpatient status. Bibliography and statistical tables are included.

37. BERKOWITZ, J. Ex-Convict Motivation and Recovery Center (X-MARC)--Final Evaluation Report. Sacramento, California, American Justice Institute, 1974. 51 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29336)
Stock No. PB 242561

The X-MARC Halfway House is a residential facility designed to help parolees, ex-felons, and probationers to adjust to community living and to reduce their rates of recidivism. This center provides an alternative to incarceration for those men and women who need a level of custody between incarceration and normal probation and parole, by establishing a living arrangement and environment conducive to the success of these men and women, and by establishing a better relationship between its clients, their probation officers, and the community. Demographic data was taken from project files and X-MARC clients were administered a questionnaire. The results are presented and analyzed in terms of resident recidivism, individual employment services provided for residents, resident assessments, and a cost-benefit anaylsis. Evaluators concluded that the X-MARC Halfway House has demonstrated an ability to delay the occurrence of recidivism, even though its clients were considered to be the least likely to succeed in community life according to classification tests. The appendix contains data on the personal attributes of house residents versus parole groups used for comparison and copies of all the data collection forms used in the evaluation.

38. BLAKENEY, R. N., N. BUSHMAN, T. A. HOLLAND, P. E. BLAKENEY, W. E. HOLLAND, M. FREDE, and E. C. BELL. Evaluation of the Operation of an Adolescent Halfway House--An Organizational Effectiveness View--A Symposium at the Annual Meeting of the Southwest Psychological Association, El Paso, Texas, May 1974. Adolescence, v. 11, n. 42:217-241. Summer 1976. (NCJ 35383)

Four brief papers are presented on various aspects of the evaluation process and use of evaluation results in an assessment of a

State criminal justice council-funded halfway house for adolescents. The first paper of this symposium deals with a systems strategy for the assessment of a halfway house for teenagers. It was written by the evaluation project director and emphasizes the strategy that was used in making the evaluation. The second paper, Assessment of the Adequacy of Services Provided by a Halfway House for Adolescents, presents a detailed description of the the methods and results of one specific assessment, and was written by the two psychologists who performed that assessment. The third paper, which discusses the role of financial analysis in evaluation, emphasizes the importance of the financial analysis performed during the evaluation and makes suggestions regarding the use of financial data. The final paper, The Evaluated Agency's View of the Evaluation, was written by the program director for the halfway house and relates how this agency sought to make maximum use of the evaluation process to which it was was subject.

39. EVALUACION--HOGARES DE ADAPTACION SOCIAL. (HOUSES FOR SOCIAL ADAPTATION-EVALUATION--PUERTO RICO). Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Commision Para Combatier el Crimen, 1975. 100 p. (NCJ 32357)

A description and evaluation of the organization, administration personnel, costs, services, and clientele of two halfway houses for inmates released from prisons in Puerto Rico is presented. The houses provide clients with educational, occupational, and social opportunities using contacts with other social services organizations in the community. --In Spanish.

40. HARRIS, C. M. and T. R. THIAGARAJAN. Queueing Models of Community Correctional Centers in the District of Columbia. Management Science, v. 22, n. 2:167-171. October 1975. (NCJ 36939)

This paper describes the use of two queueing models, the GI/M/C and the heavy traffic GI/G/C queues, for depicting the utilization of community correctional centers or halfway houses in District of Columbia. These models arise by considering each bed of a total of "C" in a facility as a service channel providing random amounts of service to a constant stream of arrivals. The results have been used to provide decisionmakers with means to evaluate facility use. The ultimate strategies are to be based on a subjectively chosen optimal balance between customer waiting time to get into the center and relative traffic intensity.

41. HARRIS, C. M. and T. R. T. RAJAN. Statistical Analysis of Recidivism Data. Washington, District of Columbia Department of Corrections, 1973. 78 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35536)

This study analyzes the program failures (arrests, escapes, and administrative removals) and postprogram arrests and parole violations in order to comparatively evaluate District of Columbia halfway houses. The basic area of investigation in this study was to determine if a difference exists in the propensity of releases from different programs to recidivate (or not to recidivate). The study utilized an alternative method of statistical analysis designed to prevent data biases due to different lengths of "exposure times" for program releasees. The results of this analysis are outlined, and several data tables of results are provided. Recidivism characteristics of each halfway house are discussed in the narrative analysis of results.

42. HECHT, J. A. Effects of Halfway Houses on Neighborhood Crime Rates and Property Values--A Preliminary Survey. Washington, District of Columbia Department of Corrections, 1970. 19 p. (NCJ 02440)

National data on the extent and results of research studies on the effects of halfway houses is presented in this report. Attempts to refute or support frequent neighborhood fears that the presence of such houses is deleterious to nieghborhood development are discussed. Comments on the effect of halfway houses as well as on the spectrum of experiences involved in community relations are submitted by respondents. The background, methodology, results, and conclusions are reported. A bibliography is included.

43. LANDOLFI, J. Analysis of Recidivism Among Residents Released from the Pre-Release Centers Administered By Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc. Boston, Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1976. 10 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35818)

This presents an evaluation of the effectiveness of MHHI'S (Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc.) community-based prerelease programs in achieving the goal of reducing recidivism. Expected rates of recidivism were constructed for the study group of residents released from MHHI facilities during 1974 and compared with actual recidivism rates. Of the 41 individuals successfully completing prerelease programs operated by MHHI in 1974, only four recidivated, for an overall rate of 9.8 percent. This was 12.5 percent below the expected rate. The evaluator concludes that this difference approaches statistical significance.

44. _____. Charlotte House Pre-Release Centers for Women--A Profile of Participants and a Recidivism Follow-Up. Boston, Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1976. 17 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37475)

The results of a study designed to determine the recidivist tendencies of female offenders completing the prerelease program at a Massachusetts halfway house are discussed. The study also sought to learn what variables distinguish between individuals who complete the program and those who do not. In determining the existence of characteristics distinguishing between program completers and noncompleters, a population consisting of residents admitted to and released from Charlotte House from September 1973 through December 1975 was chosen. In measuring the reduction of further criminal behavior, a population consisting of all residents released from Charlotte House during 1973 and 1974 was selected. Data on commitment, social background, criminal history, booking, and probation were collected from computerized state correctional information systems. The lack of statistically significant differences between completers and noncompleters for any of the variables is attributed to the small sample size. Comparison of the recidivism rate of the study sample with that of the state's entire prison population for 1972 yielded a much lower rate for Charlotte House participants. It was concluded that, on the basis of these results, there is a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality afforded to prerelease program participants that significantly reduces high levels of recidivism associated with correctional institution releasees.

45. MINNESOTA--ANISHINABE WAKI-IGAN, INC.--A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION REPORT. St. Paul, Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 1974. 18 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 16686)

Project goals and a description of the program operation are provided vided for this Minnesota halfway house for male Indians involved in the criminal justice system. Anishinabe Waki-Igan was designed as a residential reentry program for Indian inmates in the Minneapolis workhouse, but has accepted Indians from other correctional facilities, including the Minnesota State prison and the State reformatory for men. The program is basically a shortterm placement. During residency, clients receive individual counseling on personal problems and participate in group counseling sessions modeled after the techniques of peer group culture. Clients also receive employment counseling while in the house. Goals of the project were to provide a temporary home for 16 men released from correctional facilities, to provide counseling and referral services, to provide educational and cultural programs, to provide group counseling, and to offer a community-based treatment institution as an alternative disposition

for Indians. Project staff and facilities are described. It was not possible to assess this program at the time of the evaluation, since no data on the estimated 250 clients served were available at that time.

46. MINNESOTA--180 DEGREES, INC.--A COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY CENTER. A Preliminary Evaluation Report. St. Paul, Minesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 1974. 48 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16692)

An assessment of a halfway house for adult multiple offenders who are chemically dependent is presented, using measures such as number of successful terminations and number of clients who recidivated after termination. The three major goals of this project were to reduce recidivism, to halt client's dependencies on alcohol and drugs, and to demonstrate the effectiveness of employing a staff of prior ex-offenders with histories of drug dependencies. The program staff and facilities are described. The treatment approach used in this program involved group and individual counseling in the residence and referral to community agencies. Results of a correctional institutions environment scale (CIES) administered to both staff and clients indicated a high degree of support by the staff for the residents and among the residents themselves, and a strong orientation of the program toward preparing residents for leaving the facility. During the evaluation period, a total of 55 clients were served. Demographic, background, and criminal history information is provided on the residents. Through an analysis of resident's needs and serices provided, it was concluded that the project was doing a good job of seeing that the clients received the services they required. Of the 55 clients, 41.4 percent were released for satisfactory reasons. Also 61.9 percent were known to have no recorded dispositions. The cost per client per day was found to be $20.20.

47. MINNESOTA--PI HOUSE, INC.--COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER FOR WOMEN--A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION REPORT. St. Paul, Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 1974. 24 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16685)

Project staff, goals, clients, and structure are described in this preliminary assessment of a Minnesota residential reentry halfway house for women. This project, located in St. Paul, serves as an alternative to incarceration and as an intervening agency for women in crisis situations. Clients entering the project negotiate a contract with PI House delineating the client's goals and program plans. Counseling staff provide information, clarify expectations, identify

problems, and provide the personal support needed to encourage self-generated change within the clients. Referrals are provided for regular clients and for women in crisis situations. Goals of the project are to minimize the difficulties of women who are being released from institutions and to reduce the rates of recidivism, unemployment, and welfare dependency for all of its clients. Project staff, and demographic, socioeconomic, and correctional background of the clients are described. It was found that the services provided by PI House basically correspond to the needs of the clients as perceived by the staff. Community resources utilized by the program are listed. The cost analysis showed that the daily cost per client at the PI House from its beginning until January 31, 1974, was roughly $35.

48. MINNESOTA--RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS. A Preliminary Evaluation--Summary and Recommendations. St. Paul, Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 1975. 13 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 25069)

This presents an evaluation of the effectiveness of State halfway houses, port projects, and juvenile residences, and a discussion of the problems which impede their effectiveness. The evaluation measures used were the reasons for client termination from the projects, recidivism, occupancy rates, client costs, project outcome, and project efforts (staff/client ratio, needs and services, and staff training). The projects evaluated were found to have several impact and operational problems, including underutilization by the criminal justice system, high operating costs, and low client program completion rates. It was recommended that a statewide moratorium be imposed on the funding of all new residential community corrections projects, except those testing specific programmatic models under strict experimental controls. Other recommendations called for the development of a more systematic referral mechanism for placement of parolees in halfway houses, reexamination of the role of group counseling, improvement of training programs for project staff, and better client diagnostic procedures.

49. MINNESOTA--RETREAT HOUSE. An Evaluation Report. St Paul, Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 1974. 63 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16591)

Retreat House is a halfway house for adult male offenders being released from correctional institutions. This project accepts clients who are multiple offenders with two or more felony convictions and residents of the model neighborhood community of St. Paul. The two major goals of Retreat House are to reduce recidivism and to help ex-offenders adjust more readily back into the community. The Retreat House pro-

gram consists of five phases. The client first participates as an inmate in an institution. Then he becomes a paroled resident at the Retreat House facilty. Phase three involves client employment or enrollment in school. During the last residential phase, the client prepares to move out of the house. Phase five is a postresidential phase in which the client continues to work with his counselor until it is agreed that he can be released from the program. Two measures of in-program success were used for this report--the reasons, both satisfactory and unsatisfactory, for which clients were terminated from residency, and the legal dispositions of clients. Success or failure in the program had no direct correlation to success or failure of legal disposition. A high client per diem cost was explained by the inclusion of all project expenses, a 17-person staff, and below capacity operation. A copy of the postrelease client contract is included in the appendix.

50. MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD)--WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM. Review and Performance Evaluation, August 1972-1975. Rockville, Maryland, Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation, 1977. 136 p. (NCJ 43692)

Montgomery County's alternative to institutionalization, the Work Release/Prerelease Program, is described and evaluated. The county has been developing and continually refining this program which provides appropriate supervision and treatment in the community. Since the establishment of the prerelease center in 1971, the overall program has been refined to increase its capability of stimulating behavioral changes in the participants. Residents stay at the center except when signed out for approved activities. Efforts are made to assist the individual in locating suitable employment. Residents work daily in the community and are able to earn weekend furloughs. Among the services provided to the residents are alcohol counseling, drug therapy, individual counseling, group therapy, the social awareness program, and adult education. Section one of the report reviews some of the legal definitions of the correctional program and describes the goals and treatment program of the prerelease center. Section two presents charts and graphs, illustrating selected characteristics of the population of 407 men and women who entered the prerelease center from August 1972 to August 1975. Some of the charts show resident characteristics, while others reflect residents' performance at the center. Selected characteristics and release/recidivism status are associated with the offender classification patterns in more detailed tables. Each graph or table is summarized and highlighted by a short statement. A summary report of review and performance evaluation is available. (NCJ 43689).

51. SHIRE, J. S. Costs and the Chronic Drunkenness Offender. Boston, Hope House, 1971. 7 p. (NCJ 02570)

A study of financial costs of halfway house care for chronic alcoholics is presented. Financial costs of halfway houses are compared to legal and medical costs of jails and hospitals. Relationships between costs of treatment and confinement and drinking patterns of 52 male alcoholics are discussed, and chart summaries on comparison of legal and medical costs are provided.

52. SILBERMAN, M. Yokefellow Youth Center--Program Evaluation Report Number 1--Analysis and Evaluation of Responses to Staff Interviews. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission, 1973. 79 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15760)

An analysis of responses to 59 questions on the institutional structure, efficiency, and effectiveness submitted in interviews with administrative and treatment staff of a halfway house for juvenile delinquent males is discussed. The analysis concluded that differences in treatment philosophy between treatment staff and nontreatment staff have been a source of conflict and turnover of staff. Differences of approach among treatment staff have created a lack of clarity in the program's direction. This has focused primarily on the adequacy and appropriateness of a positive reinforcement schedule in controlling the juveniles' behavior. Also, administrative decisions made on grounds of expediency have harmed the effectiveness of treatment. Among these were haphazard recruitment of personnel and the admission of both postinstitutional and preinstitutional boys in order to maintain the program without outside support. Another problem was the location of two programs in the same facility. Despite weakness in the program, about half the boys in the program benefited from it. Included in the report are more detailed estimates by the staff of the program's effectiveness. A report of followup interviews with releasees is planned.

53. STUDY OF FLORIDA'S HALFWAY HOUSES--THEIR BENEFITS, COSTS, AND EFFECTIVENESS. PART 1. Tallahassee, Florida Division of Youth Services, undated. 16 p. (NCJ 10472)

An overview of program effectiveness and operating costs is presented, focusing on Criswell House, Florida's first halfway house. This booklet examines the success rate for those who completed the program at Criswell House. Also presented is a comparative cost analysis of halfway houses and training schools. The pamphlet notes that children committed to the Division of Youth Services spend less

time in halfway houses than they do in training schools. The cost of caring for children in halfway houses appears to be considerably less than in training schools.

54. SULLIVAN, D. C., T. CLEAR, and L. J. SEIGEL. Halfway House, Ten Years Later--Reappraisal of Correctional Innovation. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, v. 16, n. 2:188-197. April 1974. (NCJ 14394)

A critical evaluation of the research on prerelease centers and of the design and operations of the programs themselves is described. The authors contend that negative findings regarding the value of the halfway house as an effective mode of correctional treatment should be reexamined since researchers have avoided or overlooked some important factors. These include program design, population, program administration, and organization. The authors suggest that study designs which incorporate or control these variables could more accurately measure halfway house effectiveness. This raises the possibility that different conclusions might be reached about the halfway house concept.

55. THOMPSON, R., M. E. CURTIN, and P. SIMS. Kentucky's Adult Halfway Houses--Six Month Follow-Up. Frankfort, Kentucky Department of Justice, 1976. 19 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38278)

This study focused on the rate of recidivism among 130 parolees who entered and terminated from the Kentucky halfway house program during 1975 for the 6-month period following their release. In addition to reviewing the study group's reintegration into the community in terms of recidivism and employment, halfway house participants were compared with other Louisville parolees and halfway house parolees in other States. It was found that 51 percent of the halfway house group had remained in the community with no significant contact with the criminal justice system, 27 percent had pending charges, and 22 percent had been reincarcerated. It was further found that only 43 percent of the halfway house group had current or consistent employment during the followup period. The Kentucky statistics compare favorably with a national study over a much longer time span but unfavorably with statistics on Minnesota's halfway house parolees.

56. U.S. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. Federal Guidance Needed if Halfway Houses Are To Be a Viable Alternative to Prison--Report to the Congress. Washington, 1975. 84 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 28714)

This presents the results of a study which examined whether States had developed effective strategies for integrating halfway houses

into corrections. It assessed the success of halfway houses, and evaluated LEAA's role in their establishment. The report discusses the definition of halfway houses, the involvement of the Federal Government in halfway house programs, the results achieved by halfway houses, approaches used by the houses, and the physical adequacy and sources of funds for the halfway houses. The study concentrated on 15 State and locally operated halfway houses in Florida, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The study found that halfway houses are at a crucial stage of development, since at this point they could either become a viable correctional alternative or die out for lack of funds and public support. It was noted that LEAA has assisted halfway houses financially, but has provided little guidance in planning or operating them. This was found to stem basically from the way LEAA has administered its block grant program, allowing each State to choose its own approach to improving criminal justice within broad Federal guidelines. The States reviewed did not have well organized, planned, or operated systems that coordinate both State and locally operated houses. It was recommended that LEAA require the States to describe in their comprehensive plans how they will develop an adequate system for coordinating halfway houses with other correctional efforts and what standards halfway houses must meet to receive Federal funds. It was also recommended that LEAA develop criteria for halfway house evaluations.

57. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. DOOR (Department of Offender Rehabilitation) Impact Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation Project, Atlanta, Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, 1976. 300 p. (NCJ 35694)

This is a final report of a project establishing two therapeutic communities in Georgia to rehabilitate selected impact offenders through counseling and residence in halfway house environments for different lengths of time. Research tracked 276 offenders in experimental (115) and control (161) groups and found no significant difference in recidivism after a 6-month average time discharged from the center or prison. Psychological test scores for 228 cases revealed that after program completion, the residents were more self-directed, experimental, enthusiastic, venturesome, and imaginative, and less submissive. With 3,855 individual sessions between client and counselor documented for 189 clients, researchers discovered that some counselors tend to overestimate the ability of their clients to achieve realistic goals and that few counselors utilized goal-achieving scales with the expected frequency for which they were intended.

58. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Evaluation of Adult Halfway Houses in Ohio, Volume 1. By R. P. Seiter, H. E. Allen, and J. R. Petersilia. Columbus, Ohio State University, 1974. 220 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19443)

A descriptive analysis is presented of the house goals and objectives, resident needs, house and community service, physical setting, and house management of eight adult halfway house systems for ex-offenders. The following halfway houses are included in this study: Ralph W. Alvis House, The Bridge Home for Young Men, Denton House, Fellowship House, Fresh Start, Inc., Helping Hand Halfway Home, Inc., Talbert House, and Vander Meulen House. Twenty-nine general recommendations are made covering all program areas. Suggestions included giving consideration to scheduling regular counseling sessions with residents, increasing staff efforts to develop social programs with nonoffenders, and the use of volunteers and qualified residents to assist in one-to-one counseling. For Volume 2, see NCJ 19635.

59. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Evaluation of Adult Halfway Houses in Ohio, Volume 2. By R. P. Seiter, H. E. Allen, and J. R. Petersilia. Columbus, Ohio State University, 1974. 94 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19635)

This presents a 12-month outcome analysis of the effect of activities in eight State halfway houses on the reintegrative process of ex-offenders. The following halfway houses are evaluated: Ralph W. Alvis House, Fresh Start, Inc., Helping Hand Halfway Home, Inc., Talbert House, The Bridge Home for Young Men, Denton House, Fellowship House, and Vander Meulen House. Volume 1 of this report is a descriptive analysis of the operations of the houses included in the study. Included in this volume are a study of the employment success of house residents, a brief status report of participants of the Ohio furlough program who are assigned to houses, a 12-month followup analysis of the relative adjustment of house residents, and projections for future loads of several States within the Ohio correctional systems. The basic results of this study favorably report the effectiveness of halfway houses in the correctional process. Eight recommendations are made regarding the operation and emphasis of Ohio's halfway houses, including offering continued assistance in the areas of vocational training and job referrals, implementation of a program for releasees, and development of spelalized programs and/or referral capabilities for clients with alcohol and drug problems. For Volume 1, see NCJ 19443.

60. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Use of an Objectives Hierarchy in Planning, Operating, and Evaluating Halfway House Programs. By R. J. Milstead. Master's Thesis, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1973. 116 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 28239)

This presents a discussion of the technique of structuring program objectives to provide a planning tool for halfway house system planers, an operational guideline for staff, and a basis for evaluating program effectiveness. A survey was made of Ohio judges, probation and parole officers, and halfway house staff and directors to identify their perceptions of halfway house objectives. Survey data were used in developing an objectives hierarchy of halfway house program objectives.

61. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards--Halfway Houses, Volume 1. By D. J. Thalheimer. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32160)
Stock No. 027-000-00393-1

The subjects of this report are the cost and resource implications of correctional standards related to halfway houses. This volume summarizes the purpose, methodology, and findings of the study. Standards used as a basis for the analysis are those contained in the 1973 corrections report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The purpose of these program reports is to provide State and local decisionmakers, and their analysts, with cost information needed to adopt and implement State and local standards and goals for corrections. As discussed in these volumes, halfway houses occupy two roles within corrections: as resources serving clients from other criminal justice programs, diversion or parole for example; and as a direct residential alternative to jail or release for accused offenders awaiting trial or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. Recommendations in the corrections report call for the expansion of the direct sentencing use of halfway houses and the greater referral of clients to services provided by community resources outside the halfway house rather than provision of such services in-house. From an economic perspective, implementation of these recommendations, as well as other recommendations in the report which call for correctional planning and improved services to alleged or convicted offenders, would affect costs and benefits (outputs) associated with halfway house activities. The nature and magnitude of such effects are considered thoroughly. Following a general description of rules, goals, and policies of halfway houses as they relate to specific standards and recommendations in the corrections report, these volumes single out and analyze the major factors accounting for cost variation. Cost estimates for a sample of half-

way houses across the country are used extensively in the analysis. Sample budgets are employed to identify costs to the criminal justice system for halfway houses providing various combinations of services to individuals. Other costs external to the criminal justice system are also explored. For Volume 2, see NCJ 32161.

62. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards--Halfway Houses, Volume 2. By D. J. Thalheimer, Washington, U.S. Goverment Printing Office, 1975. 130 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32161)
Stock No. 027-000-00396-1

The subjects of this report are the cost and resource implications of correctional standards related to halfway houses. This volume provides detailed information on data sources and methodologies. Standards used as a basis for the analysis are those contained in the 1973 corrections report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The purpose of these program reports is to provide State and local decisionmakers, and their analysts, with cost information needed to adopt and implement State and local standards and goals for corrections. Cost estimates for a sample of halfway houses across the country are used extensively in the analysis. Sample budgets are employed to identify costs to the criminal justice system for halfway houses providing various combinations of services to individuals. Other costs external to the criminal justice system are also explored. For Volume 1, see NCJ 32160.

63. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Effectiveness of a Correctional Halfway House. By J. H. Pleck and S. I. Simon. Washington, 1969. 8 p. (NCJ 00866)

This pamphlet briefly describes two methods of evaluating recidivism data for halfway house programs, and outlines the procedures and results of an evaluation of the Brook House program, a halfway house in Massachusetts. It is noted that two types of study designs are usually employed in evaluating community-based correctional programs. The first design simply compares the outcome on some criteria of a halfway house group with a control group of ex-convicts matched on recidivism-relevant characteristics. The second design employs recidivism prediction tables, called BER tables (base expectancy of recidivism) to calculate a percentage risk of recidivism for inmates. The expected recidivism rate of a program can then be calculated and compared to the actual recidivism rate after program intervention. Three previous studies which employed these evaluation methods are briefly described. The evaluation of the Brook House program using

the BER study method is then discussed. Brook House, which opened in 1965, draws its population from Massachusetts correctional institutions. It offers a highly structured program based on concrete vocational and social adjustment goals. The BER method used to evaluate this program showed significant reductions in recidivism as a result of the program. However, program impact was found to be greatest for those who stayed intermediate lengths of time, rather than very short or very long periods of time.

64. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Ex-Convict Motivation and Recovery Center (X-MARC)--First Year, Final Report, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972. Sacramento, California Council on Criminal Justice, 1972. 51 p. (NCJ 10922)

An evaluation is presented of a halfway house designed to serve men and women released from jail and prison to probation and parole in Santa Clara County, California. Results indicated that house residents, particularly those who stayed at least 4 weeks, were doing as well as other parolees to the Santa Clara County area on recidivism, although the followup was small at the time of the report. The progress of residents was felt to be particularly impressive in that they are a low resource group who have very little outside support in the community. It appeared that house staff should be of even more assistance in job development and placement, but perhaps the single most important contribution of the house to the parolee is in seeing that he or she does not live alone during the first months out of prison, or during a critical life period while on parole or probation in the community. The document includes a copy of the questionnaire used in surveying the residents of the center and statistical infomation that was gathered.

65. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Halfway Houses--National Evaluation Program--Phase 1 Summary Report. By E. W. Carlson, J. J. Grandfield, R. P. Seiter, H. H. Bowman, and N. J. Beran. Columbus, Ohio State University. U.S. Goverment Printing Office, 1976. 48 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36383) Stock No. 027-000-00468-7

This study of halfway houses is based on the review of 55 evaluations of house programs and the survey of an additional 153 programs. It describes the historical development of halfway houses, their current operations, and provides a framework for reconciling theory and operations. The study maintains that few methodologically sound evaluations

of halfway houses have been completed because of the use of insensitive outcome measures and vague program goals and objectives A review of existing evaluations suggests some conclusions about halfway houses, which include: houses are as effective in preventing criminal behavior in the community as alternatives which involve community release; the placement of a halfway house in a community neither increases crime nor decreases property values; houses assist their clients in locating employment but not necessarily maintaining it; houses are able to provide for the basic needs of their clients as well as other forms of release; at full capacity, houses cost no more, and probably less, than incarceration, although they cost more than parole and outright release; the available capacity of halfway houses is only partially utilized at present, thus driving up actual per diem costs; and evaluations of halfway houses tend not to produce changes in actual house operations. Appended materials include a client flow narrative; data on the evaluations surveyed by house affiliation, design type, and evaluating agency; and a bibliography of the evaluations surveyed. For other related Phase 1 reports, see NCJ 36380-82 and NCJ 36384. This report is a summary of NCJ 36379.

66. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential Inmate Aftercare--The State of the Art--National Evaluation Program--Phase 1. By E. Carlson and R. P. Seiter, Columbus, Ohio State University, 1976. 282 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36379)

This reports an effort to determine what is known about halfway houses, what additional information could be provided through further evaluation, and the cost and value of obtaining such additional information. This study of halfway houses is based on the review of 55 evaluations of house programs and the survey of an additional 153 programs. It describes the historical development of halfway houses, their current operations, and provides a framework for reconciling theory and operations. The study maintains that few methodologically sound evaluations of halfway houses have been completed because of the use of insensitive outcome measures and vague program goals and objectives. A review of existing evaluations suggests some conclusions about halfway houses, which include: houses are as effective in preventing criminal behavior in the community as alternatives which involve community release; the placement of a halfway house in a community neither increases crime nor decreases property values; houses assist their clients in locating employment but not necessarily maintaining it; houses are able to provide for the basic needs of their clients as well as other forms of release; at fully capacity, houses cost no more, and probably less, than incarceration, although they cost more than parole and outright release; the available capacity of halfway houses is only partially utilized at present, thus driving up actual per diem costs; and evaluations of halfway houses tend not to produce changes in actual house operations. The International

Halfway House Association's (IHHA) recommendations for standards and guidelines for community-based programs are appended. For related Phase 1 reports, see NCJ 36380-84. For the summary of this report, see NCJ 36383.

67. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential Inmate Aftercare--The State of the Art, Supplement B--Abstracts of Evaluations Reviewed--National Evaluation Program--Phase 1. By E. W. Carlson, J. J. Grandfield, R. P. Seiter, H. H. Bowman, and N. J. Bernan. Columbus, Ohio State University, 1976. 198 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 36381)

A state-by-state bibliography of the 55 halfway house program evaluations reviewed for this study plus individual summaries of each evaluation report are presented. Each report abstract covers program description, purposes, and goals as well as the evaluation methodology and findings. This report is a supplement to NCJ 36380. For other related Phase 1 reports, see NCJ 36379, and NCJ 36382-84.

68. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential Inmate Aftercare--The State of the Art--Single Halfway House Evaluation Model-National Evaluation Program--Phase 1. By E. W. Carlson, J. J. Grandfield, R. P. Seiter, H. H. Bowman, and N. J. Bernan. Columbus, Ohio State University, 1976. 33 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36382)

This report is designed to provide staff or residential inmate aftercare programs with evaluative strategies and procedures for assessing the efforts, effects, and efficiency of their programs. Strategies focus upon overall goals, subgoals, and intermediate objectives of halfway house programs, as well as the assumptions linking the framework together. It is emphasized that the results of evaluation efforts are only valuable when they are utilized in making decisions about the future program or policy of the halfway house. Appended materials include a checklist for resident needs assessment, a sample form for subjective assessment of resident progress, an outline of resident background variables, and a discussion of the use of "relative adjustment" as a measure of offender outcome. For related Phase 1 reports, see NCJ 36379-81 and NCJ 36383-84.

69. VIRGINIA--DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES--COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS--COMPARATIVE CLIENT/COST DATA. Richmond, Virginia Division of Probation and Parole Services, 1975. 40 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34811)

This report contains statistics and data analyses on clients received and discharged, program incomes and costs, and per diem cost per bed for three Virginia halfway houses, called 'Community Correctional Centers.' Data and cost anaylses on the Charlottesville Community Correctional Center are presented for the period of April 23, 1974, to November 30, 1974. Information on the Richmond Center is provided for the following periods: March 25, 1974, to June 30, 1974; fiscal year 1974-1975; and the first quarter of fiscal year 1975-1976. Finally, statistics are presented for the facility at Roanoke. These data are available for the period of February 10, 1975, to June 30, 1975, and for the first quarter of fiscal year 1975-1976.

DIRECTORIES

70. DIRECTORY OF HALFWAY HOUSES AND GROUP HOMES FOR TROUBLED CHILDREN, 1977. By R. L. Rachin, Ed. Tallahassee, Florida, Journal of Drug Issues, 1977. 58 p. (NCJ 40991)

A comprehensive directory of information on established halfway houses, group centers, small group homes, large group homes, and group foster homes in the United States and Canada is presented. Published annually, this directory provides a current reference for organizations and individuals seeking information on community-based programs. The directory includes data on program costs, number of residents, staff-child ratios, and number of programs. A state-by-state listing and a listing by program type are provided.

71. DIRECTORY OF HALFWAY HOUSES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL AND ALCOHOLICS. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute of Mental Health. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 140 p. (NCJ 10772)

An alphabetical state listing of halfway houses with a capacity for three or more residents, which were operating at the end of 1971 and known to National Institute of Mental Health, is presented.

72. INTERNATIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE ASSOCIATION--DIRECTORY, 1975-1976. Cincinnati, Ohio, International Halfway House Association, 1975. 150 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31691)

A state-by-state listing of structured residential programs, both transitional residences and therapeutic communities, in the United States, Canada, Australia, Denmark, England, and New Zealand is presented. The data provided cover such items as name of house, address, telephone number, year established, capacity, intake restrictions, and major function of target population. Some agency administrators are also identified.

APPENDIX A—LIST OF SOURCES

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. American Psychiatric Association
   1700 18th Street, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20009

2. Warren, Gorham and Lamont, Inc.
   210 South Street
   Boston, MA 02111

3. Churchill Films
   662 North Robertson Boulevard
   Los Angeles, CA 90069

4. University Microfilms
   300 North Zeeb Road
   Ann Arbor, MI 48106

5. Rutgers University
   Center of Alcohol Studies
   New Brunswick, NJ 08903

6. American Psychological Association
   1200 17th Street, N.W.
   Washington, DC 20036

7. Fred B. Rothman
   57 Levning Street
   South Hackensack, NJ 07606

8. Seminar Press, Inc.
   111 Fifth Avenue
   New York, NY 10003

9. National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
   125 Kensington Park Road
   London SE 11, England

10. U.S. Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts
    Supreme Court Building
    Washington, DC 20544

11. Same as No. 1.

12. Ohio Adult Parole Authority
    1050 Freeway Drive North
    Columbus, OH 43229

13. Halfway House
    P.O. Box 3045
    Honolulu, HI 96802

14. University of Chicago
    5801 South Ellis Avenue
    Chicago, IL 60637

15. Heath Lexington Books
    125 Spring Street
    Lexington, MA 02173

16. American Correctional Association
    4321 Hartwick Road
    College Park, MD 20740

17. Same as No. 10.

18. San Diego State College
    5402 College Avenue
    San Diego, CA 92115

19. Massachusetts Department of Correction
    100 Cambridge Street
    Boston, MA 02202

20. Reston Publishing
Company, Inc.
Box 547
Reston, VA 22090

21. Same as No. 16.

22. Same as No. 10.

23. Odeon Films, Inc.
P.O. Box 315
Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

24. American Judicature Society
Suite 1606
200 West Monroe Street
Chicago, IL 60606

25. Available only through NCJRS
Document Loan Program and
Microfiche Program.

26. Bureau of Prisons
U.S. Department of Justice
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534

27. International Halfway House
Association
2525 Victory Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45206

28. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Goverment Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

29. Nassau County Probation
Department
310 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11502

30. Ohio Division of Parole and
Community Services
1050 Freeway Drive North
Columbus, OH 43229

31. Texas Criminal Justice Division
411 West 13th Street
Austin, TX 78701

32. Newgate Education and Research
Center
430 Oak Grove, Suite 402
Minneapolis, MN 55403

33. NCJRS Document Distribution
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

34. South Carolina Department of
Corrections
4444 Broad River Road
P.O. Box 766
Columbia, SC 29202

35. Mouton and Company
5 Herderstraat
The Hague, Netherlands

36. California Department of
Corrections
State Office Building, No. 8
Room 650
Sacramento, CA 95814

37. National Technical Information
Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22151

38. Libra Publishers, Inc.
P.O. Box 165
391 Willets Road
Roslyn Heights, NY 11577

39. Puerto Rico Comision Para
Combatic el Crimen
Unidad de Evaluacion
Puerto Rico

40. Institute of Management Sciences
146 Westminster Street
Providence, RI 02903

41. District of Columbia
Department of Corrections
614 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

42. Same as No. 41.

43. Same as No. 19

44. Same as No. 19.

45. Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control
444 Lafayette Road, 2nd Floor
St. Paul, MN 55101

46. Same as No. 45.

47. Same as No. 45.

48. Same as No. 45.

49. Same as No. 45.

50. Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation
6110 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20852

51. Hope House
42 Upton Street
Boston, MA 02108

52. Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission
Pennsylvania Department of Justice
P.O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, PA 17108

53. Florida Division of Youth Services
1317 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301

54. Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association
55 Parkdale
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1Y 1E5

55. Kentucky Department of Justice
209 St. Clair Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

56. U.S. Comptroller General
Washington, DC 20548

57. Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation
800 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Trinity-Washington Building
Atlanta, GA 30308

58. Ohio State University Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, OH 43212

59. Same as No. 58.

60. Same as No. 25.

61. Same as No. 28.

62. Same as No. 28.

63. Same as No. 33.

64. Same as No. 37.

65. Same as No. 28.

66. Same as No. 58.

67. Same as No. 58.

44

68. Same as No. 58.

69. Virginia Division of Probation

and Parole Services
6767 Forest Hill Avenue
Richmond, VA 23225

70. Directory '77
Journal of Drug Issues
P.O. Box 4021
Tallahassee, FL 32303

71. Available only through NCJRS
Document Loan Program.

72. Same as No. 27.

APPENDIX B—RESOURCE AGENCIES

This list identifies some of the agencies and organizations that are performing research in the general area of halfway houses.

Crime and Delinquency Program
1314 Kinnear Road
Suite 214
Columbus, OH 43212

International Halfway House Association
2525 Victoria Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45206

The National Prison Project
1345 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

National Youth Alternatives Project
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Offender Aid and Restoration of the U.S.
414 Fourth Street, N.E.
Charlottesville, VA 22901

Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders
1530 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1978 260-992/2162